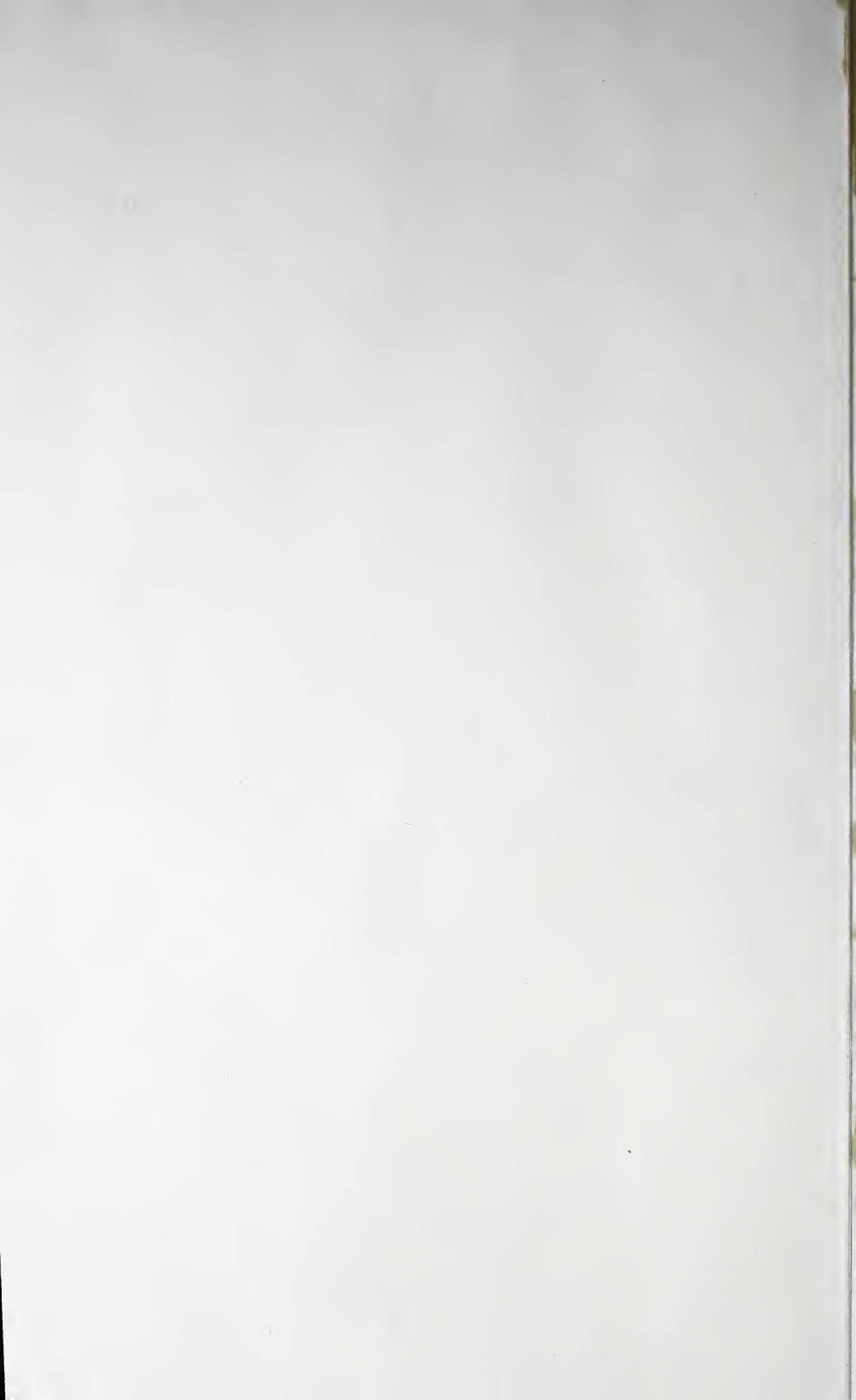






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ANNUAL REPORTS  
OF THE  
SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF CONCORD,  
TOGETHER WITH THE  
MAYOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS,  
FOR THE YEAR 1874.



CONCORD, N. H.:  
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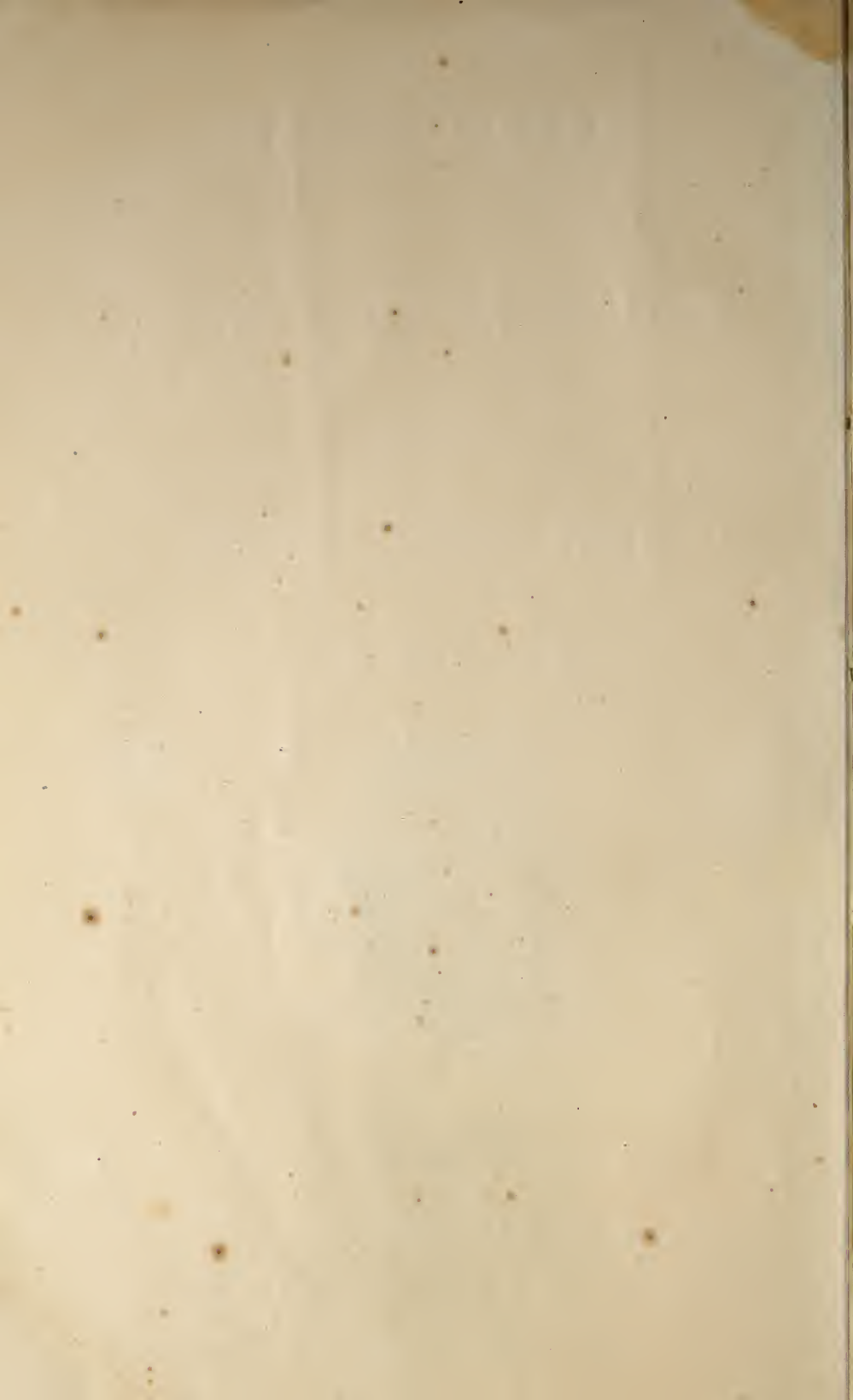
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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

As we review the past year, it seems quite probable that the cause of education has been as prosperous as almost any other good cause. Our schools have generally been in successful operation; yet, in some of them, a few evils have existed which it is very desirable to avoid. We can avoid these evils if we look at them candidly, so as to recognize their sources.

Some of the difficulties in governing schools may be traced back to other difficulties antecedent to them. A dispute in a district may cause a difficulty in making arrangements for schools at the annual meeting; and, whatever arrangements are made, they are not satisfactory to *all* parties; and hence there is frequently a want of coöperation in seeking the prosperity of the school, and consequently the school does not prosper as it might in other circumstances.

The division of a district into parties may lead one party to seek the injury of the other party, when both parties should be working together for the welfare of all.

To remedy such evils,—if there is any matter of dispute among the people of a district which cannot be buried, as many such matters ought to be,—let it be fairly discussed at the school-meeting, and decided, if possible, by ballot.

Then let the man who is chosen to act in behalf of the district be regarded as the agent of the whole district, to do for them the best that can be done under all circumstances ; and let all the district sustain him in his action, and let them coöperate heartily with the teachers employed by him. By such means some of the greatest evils which ever occur in schools might be avoided, or greatly diminished. Nothing is more important for our schools than the earnest coöperation of all who have any care over them, or any interest in them. Your attention is further called to particular remarks upon each district ; also, to statistical table.

#### DISTRICT No. 1.

There have been three terms of school in this district the past year, each under the instruction of Miss A. W. Heath. The teacher has labored faithfully, and with good success. There has been from term to term a perceptible improvement in the interest shown by the scholars, and their appearance and bearing in the school-room, as well as their progress in study, have been commendable. It has been quite to the advantage of this school that there has been no change of teachers through the year.

P.

#### DISTRICT No. 2.

The summer session of this school was but six weeks in length, owing to the illness of the teacher, Miss A. M. Osgood. This was a disappointment to all who were interested, as the earnest efforts and untiring devotion of the teacher gave promise of the best results.

The winter term was under the instruction of Miss N. M. Peverly. The school appeared well when visited, and the scholars, for the most part, improved in scholarship and deportment.

P.

#### DISTRICT No. 4.

Miss S. P. Carter has again had charge of this school for the two terms of the year. Good order, studious habits, and

fair progress in studies have characterized the school, as in previous terms, under the instruction of the same teacher.

P.

#### DISTRICT No. 5.

This school is small in numbers, but always presents a surprising number of classes. The teacher, Miss H. P. Gage, gained the good will and affections of her pupils, and conducted the instruction and discipline of the school-room in a very satisfactory manner.

P.

#### DISTRICT No. 6.

Miss M. E. Brown has taught each term of this school. The scholars have seemed interested in their work, and the teacher faithful in directing and guiding them. The "little ones" received good attention, as shown in their regular attendance and constant improvement.

P.

#### DISTRICT No. 7.

The summer term was taught by Miss Mary L. Prescott. Although this was her first attempt at teaching, she succeeded in giving very general satisfaction. The school was quiet and orderly, consequently good improvement was made during the term. Ten scholars, out of the whole number seventeen, did not whisper during the term; and three were not absent a half day. Parents and scholars would have been glad to have had the services of Miss Prescott continued during the fall and winter terms; but for sufficient reasons the prudential committee were obliged to *try* another teacher.

The fall term was taught by Miss Alice T. Couch. We think the teacher did not divide her time so as to give to each recitation its due portion. Some classes received a double portion of time, while others none at all. This, perhaps, was the first cause of the "dissatisfaction" mentioned in her remarks. However, we noticed good improvement in reading among some of the smaller scholars.

The winter term was instructed by an experienced and

successful teacher, Miss Sarah U. Kimball. It is only necessary for us to add that Miss Kimball fully sustained her former reputation as a teacher, and we think it to be for the good of the district to secure her services another year.

A.

## DISTRICT No. 8.

The school in this district for the year has been under the instruction of Mr. T. J. Drumm, and has been larger than for several years previous,—the whole number of different scholars being 31. The teacher was evidently diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and consequently good improvement was noticed at the close of the year. The school was lengthened by the gift of the teacher's board, by Rev. H. A. Coit.

A.

## DISTRICT No. 12.

Some of the circumstances connected with this school have been very favorable, and some quite unfavorable. In consequence of a mistake, the money appropriated was less, by about one hundred dollars, than it should have been, and the mistake was not rectified in season to have the money expended the past year; hence the school, in both departments, was necessarily shorter than usual. Yet a good school for a few weeks is much better than a poor school for many weeks.

Mr. French, the teacher of the Grammar school, has made teaching his principal business for many years. Much of his labor has been in connection with Teachers' Institutes, and he has introduced many important improvements in the method of teaching; and his improvements are so regulated by the exercise of common sense, that they are not merely a change of former methods, but improvements in reality. By means of his labors, the school has come up to a higher standard of deportment and scholarship.

Miss Abbott has taught the Primary department the past two years. She still retains her good reputation as a teacher, as is best shown by the fact that she has been engaged for the next term.

B.



## DISTRICT No. 13.

A great improvement has been made in this district by the building of a new and very fine school-house. The teacher tried very hard to have a good school, and, although she had some obstacles to encounter, the pupils present at the examination appeared even better than could have been anticipated.

B.

## DISTRICT No. 14.

This district was favored with a good school during both terms.

Miss Sanborn, although she had had but little experience in teaching, did a good work in the summer.

Miss Blaisdell, although a beginner, made a good beginning. The examination at the close of her school was very pleasant and satisfactory.

B.

## DISTRICT No. 15.

The teacher of the summer school in this district, Miss Lang, commenced her work at some disadvantage, not being familiar with the management of a common school; yet she exerted herself for the benefit of her pupils, and was as successful in the work of teaching as could have been reasonably expected.

Miss Fellows was somewhat familiar with her work, and performed good service in the winter:

B.

## DISTRICT No. 16.

The school in this district has been kept in a private house, because there is no school-house in the district fit for the purpose. The committee were unable to visit the school at the close of the last term, and will report the condition of the school from remarks by the teacher, Miss M. E. Whittemore:

“The school has, for the most part, been very pleasant, the scholars manifesting a spirit of industry and progress. There are no *helps* to the teacher in the form of maps or

diagrams, or anything by means of which one can assist in illustrations. This is a want to be greatly lamented, and is deeply felt, together with the need of suitable accommodations for the school. There is an influence, in a building set apart for the purposes of education, which cannot be found where the school is taught in a private house, and that house a home of the scholars. We have labored under this, to us, no small disadvantage, and do most earnestly hope the future will furnish the building so much needed." A.

#### DISTRICT No. 18.

Miss Emma A. Ford, teacher of the first term. This was Miss Ford's third successive term in this district, which fact demonstrates her ability to give satisfaction to those who employ her.

The second term was taught by Miss Belle E. Mower. This was her first attempt at teaching, and the result gives promise of future usefulness.

The winter term was taught by Miss Ada N. Carr. The teacher lacks in energy and government. The scholars appeared careless and uneasy in their recitations. But little improvement was noticed at the close of the term. A.

#### DISTRICT No. 22.

Miss Neal has been the only teacher in this school the past year. She has now taught four terms in this district. She has proved herself to be well qualified to instruct and to govern a school. The deportment of the pupils has, on the whole, been very good. Their progress in their studies has been satisfactory. It is desirable that they should be more generally present at the examinations. B.

#### DISTRICT No. 23.

This district is united with No. 1 in Bow, and for the past year has been taught by Miss Mary C. Heath. The examination at the close of the year was creditable to teacher and



scholars. Quite a large number of citizens, including the committee from Bow, were present, and seemed to be well pleased with the appearance of the school. A.

DISTRICT No. 24.

There have been three terms of school during the year. The first was taught by Miss Jessie A. Smart, and the second and third by Miss Lizzie A. Palmer. The exercises, at the close of each term, were creditable to teachers and scholars, and the number of parents and others present showed that they had an interest in the welfare and prosperity of the school. A.

## STATISTICAL TABLE.

No. of district.	Terms.	TEACHERS.	Length of school in weeks.	Wages of teacher per month, including board.		No. of scholars.	Av. attendance.	No. of visits of S. Committee.
				\$	cts.			
1	1st	Miss Anna W. Heath,.....	10	\$25.00	27	21	2	
	2d	" Anna W. Heath,.....	8	26.00	33	26	3	
	3d	" Anna W. Heath,.....	8	28.00	22	19	2	
2	1st	" Annie M. Osgood,.....	6	26.00	13	13	3	
	2d	" Nellie M. Peverly,.....	11	34.00	5	13	2	
4	1st	" Sarah P. Carter,.....	8	24.00	9	8		
	2d	" Sarah P. Carter,.....	10	26.00	12	11		
5	1st	" Hannah P. Gage,.....	10	14.00	7	6	2	
	2d	" Hannah P. Gage,.....	10	16.00	9	7	1	
6	1st	" Mary E. Brown,.....	9	20.00	9	8	2	
	2d	" Mary E. Brown,.....	10	20.00	10	8	1	
7	1st	" Mary L. Prescott,.....	10	26.00	17	13	3	
	2d	" Alice T. Couch,.....	8	26.00	21	18		
	3d	" Sarah U. Kimball,.....	10	26.00	19	15	2	
8	1st	Mr. T. J. Drumm,.....	9	39.00	21	19	2	
	2d	" T. J. Drumm,.....	16	39 00	31	23	2	
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.								
{ 12	1st	Mr. S. L. French,.....	8	50.00	37	33	4	
	2d	" S. L. French,.....	9	55.00	49	42	3	
PRIMARY SCHOOL.								
{	1st	Miss E. K. Abbott,.....	8	32.00	53	47	3	
	2d	" E. K. Abbott,.....	9	36.00	60	47	3	
13	1st	" E. K. Abbott,.....	15	36.00	19	15	5	
14	1st	" Anna E. Sanborn,.....	8	22.00	15	11	2	
	2d	" Ida M. Blaisdell,.....	11	27.00	16	14	3	
15	1st	" Anna M. Lang,.....	10	20.00	16	12	2	
	2d	" Nellie S. Fellows,.....	11	28.00	18	15	3	
16	1st	" M. E. Whittemore,.....	12	20.00	8	5	1	
	2d	" M. E. Whittemore,.....	12	20.00	8	6	1	
18	1st	" Emma A. Ford,.....	10		28	18	2	
	2d	" Belle E. Mower,.....	10		19	14	2	
3d	" Ada N. Carr,.....	12	32.00	15	12	2		
	" Josie A. Neal,.....	8	26.00	17	14	2		
22	1st	" Josie A. Neal,.....	14	30.00	27	22	3	
	2d	" Mary C. Heath,.....	10	20.00	3	3	2	
* 23	1st	" Mary C. Heath,.....	10	22.00	9	8	2	
† 24	1st	" Jessie A. Smart,.....	8	20.00	9	7	2	
	2d	" Lizzie A. Palmer,.....	12		9	6	2	
	3d	" Lizzie A. Palmer,.....	12		9	7	2	

\* United with No. 1 in Bow.

† United with No. 24 in Hopkinton. } Only Concord scholars reported.

A. BURNHAM,  
H. B. PUTNAM,  
I. N. ABBOTT,

*Superintending School Committee.*

## REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 3.

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The Superintending School Committee of this district submit the following as their annual report :

The Primary and Grammar schools, during the summer and fall terms, had sessions of eight and ten weeks each. The winter term was one of ten weeks, and both schools were in charge of the same teachers employed the previous year. Miss Louise G. Abbott, in the Primary department, which she has taught for nine successive terms, has fully sustained, during the year just closed, the high reputation she had previously acquired as an able, efficient, and thoroughly practical teacher. The peculiar fitness of Miss Abbott for the duties of the school-room is indicated in the fact that order and discipline are at all times maintained, and this without apparent effort on her part. In the visits made to this school at the close of each term by your committee, the rapid progress made in all classes was duly noted, and we feel that the general excellence of the school will fully justify the above commendation.

The summer term of the Grammar school, which opened under the care of Miss Lydia R. Farnum, was brought to a successful close, notwithstanding the difficulties of organization, which must occur with each succeeding year, until our schools are placed upon a better basis, and arranged with a little more regard to system.

It is highly creditable to the abilities of the teacher to say that she accomplished, with but slight assistance from the committee, what seemed to them a trying and laborious duty. The remedy your committee would suggest for a

state of things, unfortunate to say the least, is, the establishment of a third school, to be kept the year round, with reference at no distant day to a proper system of grading.

A statement in detail of the many reasons which induce us to make this suggestion, would be too lengthy for insertion in this report. With the principal facts in the case most of you are well acquainted. In the visits made at the close of the fall term, the committee were pleased with the good results which patient effort on the part of teacher and scholar had accomplished during the short term of eight weeks. We would mention in particular the classes in reading, which had been brought up to a high standard of excellence.

The Intermediate school, taught by Miss Farnum during the winter months, presented a good showing at the close of the term.

The winter term of the Grammar school was under the charge of Mr. Lucius M. Scott. In Mr. Scott's method of instruction, he seeks to impress upon the minds of his pupils a thorough knowledge of the whys and wherefores necessary to a complete understanding of the subject as the only result which leads to perfect recitations. A lack of earnestness was noticeable in some members of the more advanced classes, which indicated a failure on their part to come up to the plain and just requirements of the teacher. The order and government maintained by Mr. Scott were excellent, and the moral standing of the school praiseworthy.

WYMAN W. HOLDEN,  
SIMEON PARTRIDGE,  
WALTER S. LOUGEE,  
OSMER L. SHEPARD,

*Superintending Committee.*



REPORT OF DISTRICT NO. 20.

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The schools in this district are divided into four grades, and we have had thirty-five weeks of school in each department the past year.

Our schools have been well attended, and commendable advancement has been made. The closing examinations were attended by a larger number of parents and citizens than usual, and gave entire satisfaction.

The whole number that have attended school the past year is 209.

The Second Primary has been under the charge of Miss Lizzie E. Rolfe the entire year ; and, indeed, for the past four years, with the exception of a part of one term, has Miss Rolfe had charge of this department, and, we think, deserves more than a passing notice. The variety in exercises which she gives adds much to the interest of the school. The writing and printing on slates and blackboards have been more successful than before ; and what we supposed impossible, in order, in a primary school, has been accomplished in this,—and much credit is due to the teacher.

The First Primary has been taught by Miss Abie B. Goodwin, making thirteen successive terms,—which is in itself a good recommendation. Thoroughness, both in discipline and teaching, characterizes her schools.

The Intermediate has remained under the charge of Miss Julia A. Abbott the entire year, which makes fourteen terms which she has taught in succession. She seems eminently fitted for this department, and her faithful and efficient services are appreciated.

The Grammar school, summer and fall terms, Miss Annie

M. Pierce was employed,—a young lady of good attainments and excellent character. She labored hard for the school, and was in a good degree successful. She had the most difficult department to manage, but was untiring in her efforts, and manifested a determination to succeed.

The winter term was under the charge of Mr. Warren Abbott,—a man who has had large experience in teaching, and success was evident from the first. We regret that a larger number did not avail themselves of the benefits of this department. It is a deplorable fact, that many of our youth stay away from school, either from their own choice or that of their parents, and are found on the streets, or at some employment where they exchange, for a few dollars at most, an education that would be of untold value to them in after life.

Citizens of this district! our schools should have your sympathy and coöperation. You contribute your money, and we think it is judiciously expended. But much will be lost unless you interest yourselves personally in this matter; and if mistakes are made, let your criticisms be charitable.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

SCHOOLS.	Term.	No. of weeks school.	Whole No. of scholars.	Average attendance.	Attended to reading.	Attended to spelling.	Attended to arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.
Second Primary,	Summer.....	11	42	33	42	42	9	..	..
	Fall.....	12	48	40	48	48	13	..	..
	Winter.....	12	41	35	41	41	16	..	..
First Primary,	Summer.....	11	37	32	37	37	87	23	..
	Fall.....	12	39	30	39	39	89	28	..
	Winter.....	12	39	35	39	39	89	28	..
Intermediate,	Summer.....	11	34	28	34	34	34	34	..
	Fall.....	12	33	27	33	33	33	33	..
	Winter.....	12	33	30	33	33	33	33	..
Grammar,	Summer.....	11	26	18	25	25	23	20	21
	Fall.....	12	21	17	21	21	21	19	19
	Winter.....	12	37	35	37	37	36	24	20

FRANK A. ABBOTT,  
S. P. HEATH,  
ABIAL ROLFE,

*Superintending Committee.*



FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF EDUCATION  
OF  
UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT.

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The Fifteenth Annual Report upon the schools in the Union District of Concord is here presented by the Board of Education :

Twenty-seven schools have been taught in the course of the past year, and all but two of these for thirty-eight weeks. The exceptions are, the school on the Pine Plains, which was taught eleven weeks in the fall, and had no winter term ; and that on the Old Fair Ground, at the South End, which has been in session twenty weeks. These are newly organized schools, and it was not deemed advisable, in view of the prospectively meagre attendance, to have a winter term of that upon the Plains.

The whole number of different scholars attending these schools is 1836, against 1868 of the previous year. The average attendance has been 1414, or 77 per cent. of the whole number, against 68 per cent. of the year before, and is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. higher than the average of the eight preceding years. These encouraging figures could but have been expected by any one who has watched the earnest solicitude

of the teachers to secure regular attendance, or has noticed the increase of healthy life that has animated the whole body of our schools. In this connection it is but just to say that a sense of the supreme importance of the physical health of the pupil seems generally to have had its due weight in governing the action of all who have had the school-work in special charge. Teachers have been earnest to promote the advancement of their pupils, but excessive stimulation of effort has been avoided; and, in many instances, the pupil, ambitious, but over-sensitive and physically weak, has been kindly restrained from too intense exertion. We also have to congratulate ourselves that no prevalent sickness has kept the children at home; and that, generally, proper attention has been paid to keeping the school-rooms in a healthy condition as to air and temperature, though the means provided by the district for heating and ventilation are, in too many cases, far from perfect. As a result of the propitious causes just specified, the roll of attendance, as a whole, has been less affected than in the past, either by sickness or lack of interest. The registers also give a gratifying report as to *tardiness*, and show that this evil, difficult of control, has been well held in check. The following is the table of attendance:

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

SCHOOLS.	No. attending the several schools during the year, exclusive of promotions and transfers.			Whole number attending the several schools during the year.			Average attendance for the year.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
HIGH SCHOOL, .....	56	120	176	56	120	176	123
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.							
Merrimack, First Division, .....	24	34	58	32	49	81	48
"    Second " .....	33	26	59	45	41	86	52
Centre, First Division, .....	36	35	71	41	48	89	60
"    Second " .....	41	25	66	65	44	109	47
Rumford, First Division, .....	25	33	58	35	49	84	56
"    Second " .....	37	38	75	52	49	101	54
Penacook, .....	35	28	63	48	33	86	51
Franklin, .....	21	17	38	28	22	50	28
INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.							
North, .....	22	29	51	36	35	71	41
Merrimack, .....	30	21	51	44	38	82	42
Centre, .....	23	25	48	42	38	80	36
Spring Street, .....	11	16	27	26	23	49	26
Myrtle Street, .....	28	16	44	36	24	60	32
Rumford, .....	25	20	45	38	39	77	45
Penacook, .....	48	29	77	61	37	98	55
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
North, .....	48	32	80	52	45	97	55
Merrimack, .....	19	26	45	40	38	78	42
Franklin, .....	40	29	69	42	35	77	54
Union Street, First Division, .....	29	13	42	38	20	58	32
Union Street, Second Division, .....	29	33	62	28	37	65	50
Centre, .....	36	40	76	42	47	89	48
Spring Street, .....	28	18	46	34	29	63	39
Myrtle Street, .....	38	35	73	46	41	87	47
Rumford, .....	37	44	81	49	57	106	60
Penacook, First Division, .....	38	37	75	55	42	97	58
Penacook, Second Division, .....	32	30	62	55	58	113	55
MIXED SCHOOLS.							
Bow Brook, .....	32	21	53	33	21	54	33
Pine Plains, .....	9	9	18	9	9	18	15
Old Fair Ground, .....	23	24	47	23	24	47	36
Totals, .....	933	908	1836	1231	1197	2428	1414

Our twenty-seven schools are,—to follow the designations hitherto generally employed,—classed as follows: One High, five Grammar, seven Intermediate, eleven Primary, three Mixed. The Merrimack, Centre, and Rumford Grammar schools, each, have four classes of the entire grammar course; the Franklin has the second and third classes; the Penacook, the first, second, and third. In the latter school, one teacher has charge of the first grammar class, and also of a second intermediate. This is an arrangement which has been necessary hitherto, and may continue to be so for some time to come, unless, as is not improbable, it may be

deemed expedient early to make the Penacook a complete Grammar school, by equalizing numbers with the Rumford, and by effecting a new distribution of the scholars of the lower grades in that section, so that the Intermediate and Primary classes in the Penacook building shall each occupy one room. When the new building at the North End is ready for use, a complete Grammar school can be formed there, composed of the Franklin, and of certain pupils, who, with the present boundaries, would belong to the Merrimack.

Departing from the mode of designation in general use, our schools, as they really are, might be quite accurately classed as follows: *High. Complete Grammar*,—Merrimack, Centre, Rumford. *Incomplete Grammar*,—Franklin, Penacook, 1st upper room. *Intermediate Grammar*,—Penacook, 2d upper room. *Complete Intermediate*,—North, Merrimack, Centre, Spring street, Rumford. *Primary Intermediate*,—Union street, 1st room; Myrtle street, 1st room; Penacook, 1st lower room. *Primary*,—North, Franklin, Merrimack, Union street, 2d room, Centre, Spring street, Myrtle street, 2d room, Rumford, Penacook, 2d lower room. *Mixed*,—Bow Brook, Pine Plains, Old Fair Ground.

Thirty-two teachers are employed in these schools,—three in the High school, two in each of the three complete Grammar schools, and one in each of the others. There have been many changes during the year, so that forty-five different persons have served as teachers. The schools have been taught as follows:

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Summer Term.</i>	<i>Fall Term.</i>	<i>Winter Term.</i>
HIGH,.....	{ J. D. Bartley, Sarah E. Blair, Laura Carlton.	J. D. Bartley, Sarah E. Blair, Laura Carlton.	J. D. Bartley, Sarah E. Blair, Laura Carlton.
GRAMMAR.			
Franklin,.....	Addie S. Hill.	Annie P. Little.	Annie P. Little.
Merrimack, 1st Div. {	Clara I. Bickford.	Rosa Akerman.	{ Rosa Akerman.
“ 2d Div....	Eliza F. Bickford.	Eliza T. Moore.	{ Abbie C. Cochran.
Centre, 1st Division...	Laura A. Webster.	Carrie Hewitt.	Ellen A. Folger.
“ 2d Division...	Carrie Hewitt.	Julia M. Johnson.	Carrie Hewitt.
Rumford, 1st Div....	Julia M. Johnson.	Josephine Hodgdon.	Julia M. Johnson.
“ 2d Div....	Josephine Hodgdon.	Clara E. Thayer.	Josephine Hodgdon.
Penacook.....	Helen McG. Ayers.	Pauline A. Bowen.	Clara E. Thayer.
	Pauline A. Bowen.		Pauline A. Bowen.



*Schools.*                      *Summer Term.*                      *Fall Term.*                      *Winter Term.*

## INTERMEDIATE.

North .....	{ Eliza F. Bickford. Mary S. Stubbs.	Mary S. Stubbs.	Mary S. Stubbs.
Merrimack .....	Eliza J. Day.	Ida B. Clarke.	Ida B. Clarke.
Centre .....	Isabelle F. Nutter.	Isabelle F. Nutter.	Isabelle F. Nutter.
Spring street .....	Mary A. Ayers.	Mary A. Ayers.	Mary A. Ayers.
Myrtle street .....	Cordelia A. Sanborn.	Lottie A. Thompson.	Lottie A. Thompson.
Rumford .....	— Gillis.	Lila M. Gage.	Lila M. Gage.
Penacook .....	Annie W. Chickering.	Cordelia A. Sanborn.	Cordelia A. Sanborn.

## PRIMARY.

North .....	Mary L. Merrill.	Sarah F. Ballard.	Sarah F. Ballard.
Franklin .....	Lila M. Gage.	Annie M. Lang.	Annie M. Lang.
Merrimack .....	Rebecca M. Sawyer.	Mary L. Prescott.	Mary L. Prescott.
Union street, 1st Div.	Susan R. Moulton.	Susan R. Moulton.	Susan R. Moulton.
Union street, 2d Div.	{ S. R. Crockett.	S. R. Crockett.	{ S. R. Crockett.
Centre .....	Melvina D. Nutter.	Melvina D. Nutter.	Melvina D. Nutter.
Spring street .....	Carrie Cottrell.	Carrie Cottrell.	Carrie Cottrell.
Myrtle street .....	Mary H. O'Connor.	Mary H. O'Connor.	Mary H. O'Connor.
Rumford .....	Lizzie Burleigh.	Mary L. Merrill.	Mary L. Merrill.
Penacook, 1st Div.	M. B. Abbott.	M. B. Abbott.	M. B. Abbott.
“ 2d Div.	Hannah E. Bell.	Hannah E. Bell.	Hannah E. Bell.

## MIXED.

Bow Brook .....	Etta F. Smythe.	Etta F. Smythe.	Etta F. Smythe.
Pine Plains .....	Etta M. Blaney.	Etta M. Blaney.	Etta M. Blaney.
Old Fair Ground .....	H. M. Farnsworth.	H. M. Farnsworth.	H. M. Farnsworth.

The change in the corps of instructors has largely come of the voluntary retirement of teachers. There have been two transfers from one school to another of the same grade, and one promotion. The number of new teachers,—that is, those who have never taught before in this district,—is twelve. In selecting teachers, the preference has been given to persons resident here, and graduates of the High school. To take young ladies freshly graduated from the High school, and place them in charge of our schools, has never, save in rare instances, been deemed advisable. The graduates are required to test their ability to teach in schools outside the district. Were some provision made, however, by which pupils in the High school, intending to teach, might receive professional training during the last year or two of their course, we might always have a supply of competent teachers at hand,—for the grades below the Grammar, at least,—without necessitating a trial in school teaching away from home. One method of accomplishing this might be the following: Let the members of the two upper classes in the

High school, who intend to teach after graduation, constitute a Normal class, and be placed in charge of the person entrusted with supervisory power, who shall, as a part of his duties, and without additional compensation therefor, instruct them, at regular and convenient hours, in the science and art of Pedagogy. Theory should be thoroughly exemplified in practice, and might be, with model classes of pupils in the primary and intermediate grades, which could easily be organized. In this way, much practical knowledge of teaching could be obtained in two years, and the degree of aptitude for instruction better ascertained than by teaching for a term or two abroad. Other places have their training-schools. Concord might have one, and with comparatively little or no expense.

Change of teachers is unavoidable, but the departure of any good one, who has learned the ways of the school, is always to be regretted. A competent successor may be obtained, but it takes time to get full command of the new situation. There is always more or less friction accompanying a change, and with this friction always comes loss of advantageous result to the school. We have had much of change during the year. Mrs. Akerman, the acceptable Principal of the Merrimack Grammar school, had leave of absence during the summer term. She returned, and taught during the fall term; but at the end of the fourth week of the winter term, her resignation having been reluctantly accepted, she retired from the school, her physical powers, severely tested by the exacting demands of the position long held, requiring rest. A successor of much experience has been found. In the Second Division of the same school, Miss Webster, who had taught efficiently for several years, resigned at the end of the summer term. Her successor served one term, and resigned, leaving the winter term to be taught by another. Thus there have been three teachers,—one for each term in each division of this school. This frequent change has been disadvantageous, notwithstanding the



several teachers have done their duty well. Now, that permanence has at last, it is to be hoped, been reached, the school will, doubtless, soon regain any advantage that it may unavoidably have lost.

Miss Ayers of the Second Division of the Rumford Grammar school, Miss Gillis, of the Rumford Intermediate, and Miss Burleigh of the Rumford Primary, felt compelled, by reason of ill health, partially, at least, the result of exhausting labor, to vacate, at the end of the summer term, the positions which they had worthily filled. Miss Day of the Merrimack Intermediate, Miss Hill of the Franklin Grammar, and Mrs. Crockett of the First Division of the Union Street Primary, have also retired, in the course of the year, from our corps of teachers, of which they had long been useful members.

We shall not attempt to speak of the individual merits of the teachers who now constitute the corps of instruction. They are all faithfully endeavoring to meet the requisitions of their high calling, and with an average measure of success that will, doubtless, compare favorably with that of the same number of instructors similarly situated any where else. They are generally succeeding well in the difficult matter of management and discipline. Most of them have their schools well in hand. The discipline has been, in the main, judicious, denoting a good endowment of common sense,—that essential qualification of the teacher,—the absence of which virtually nullifies all others. In the matter of intellectual instruction, many of our teachers, though now doing well, would be able to do much better if they had the advantage of professional training.

It has been deemed advisable to introduce Drawing, as a regular branch of study, in the schools of all grades. A knowledge of this useful and beautiful art is fast gaining, in this country, the recognition it has long held in Europe as being a most desirable educational acquisition. In making Drawing a regular branch of study in the public schools,

some of the sister cities of our State have had the start of us. In Massachusetts, it has become so permanently inwrought into the educational system, that the capacity to instruct in drawing is, in Boston, and many other places, an indispensable qualification of the teacher in the public school.

At the commencement of the fall term, arrangements were made with Capt. Pilkington Jackson, an accomplished artist, and an earnest believer in the practicability of universal art education, to instruct our teachers in drawing. He has, accordingly, during the past two terms, devoted two hours of each week to this work. Some of the teachers have also taken private lessons. Capt. Jackson has spent other time in actual instruction in the school-room, and in assisting teachers in this, as yet, comparatively unaccustomed work. It is believed that a fair start has been made from which to date future satisfactory achievement. A large majority of the pupils highly enjoy the drawing exercise, and much marked talent is developing itself. The two hours of the thirty of the school week given to this branch promise noble results.

Vocal music, as a regular branch of study, has been introduced into our schools. Mr. John Jackman, whose high merits as an instructor in this department of art are well known, has, during the last two terms, given one lesson a week in each school, except the High. In this, regular instruction has been given in music by the Principal. Mr. Jackman has so arranged his lessons that the teachers could drill their pupils upon them during the week. It has been ascertained that by the simple but scientific system employed by him, almost every pupil can learn to sing. A school without its song is, in these days, almost an anomaly. There has long been much rote singing; but it is hoped that, ere long, our schools will all be enlivened by songs, none the less sweet and inspiring because sung with scientific knowledge and appreciation. Thus to bring the elements of vocal

music within the acquiring reach of all the children and youth in the public school, has long received the sanction of the best educators in this and other lands; and the wisdom and beneficence of such provision cannot fail to be verified in our experience.

Two new school-houses have been added to our list during the past year,—one on the Plains, and the other on the Old Fair Ground. These are both inexpensive, but neat and convenient buildings. The new structure in process of erection at the North End, is much needed, and will probably be ready for occupation at the commencement of the next fall term.

At the close of the summer term, a class of eighteen graduated from the High school. We give here the names of the graduates, with the courses to which they belonged :

#### ACADEMIC COURSE.

Wells H. Johnson,	Amelia W. Gordon,
Newell C. Young,	Carrie M. Little,
Lilla A. Baker,	Belle E. Mower,
Abbie A. Eastman,	Flora E. Perrin.
Helen M. Eastman,	

#### ENGLISH COURSE.

Daniel B. Donovan,	Fannie T. Lang,
Eliza Buzzell,	Lizzie A. Low,
Alice T. Couch,	Lizzie A. Palmer.
Mary J. Gannon,	

#### CLASSICAL COURSE.

John W. Robinson,	William L. Sutherland.
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The number of pupils promoted from the Grammar schools to the High school, at the end of the summer term, was 65.

The following is a condensed statement of the receipts and expenditures by the board, on account of schools, during the past year :

## RECEIPTS.

Balance of last year,	\$973.39
Interest thereon,	8.75
School tax for 1873,	14,440.00
Extra school tax for 1873,	5,560.00
Literary fund,	148.74
	<hr/>
	\$21,130.88

## EXPENDITURES.

Outstanding bills of 1872,	\$9.92	
New furniture,	354.12	
Insurance,	318.10	
Wood,	1,492.25	
Teachers,	16,066.50	
Care of houses,	574.50	
Cleaning houses,	79.04	
Supplies,	476.30	
Repairs,	701.23	
Miscellaneous,	235.00	
	<hr/>	\$20,306.96
Balance on hand,		\$823.92

In consideration of the fact that in many respects our Grammar schools are the most important in our system; and in view, too, of the facts that they are very difficult to instruct and manage, and that they are, in our city, in charge of ladies, while in other places men are generally entrusted with the principalship of similar schools, it has been deemed advisable to give them the advantage of additional support. To this end, Mr. Hadley, of the board, was, prior to the commencement of the fall term, elected to the principalship of the Grammar schools. It was also understood that he should, in connection with the duties of that position, exercise supervision in behalf of the board over the schools of other grades. In this way, it was thought the



experiment of a more thorough supervision might be economically tried. The appointee was to spend all his time in his labors, and to receive compensation at the rate of \$1,500 a year. In a financial point of view, it may, perhaps, be ascertained that some such arrangement may be, for the present at least, the most economical, and the means of saving thousands of dollars annually ;—for our Grammar schools are becoming more and more exacting ; the lady principals and their assistants find them drawing more and more heavily upon their physical as well as mental energies. Some help must sooner or later be afforded them, or we shall be compelled to adopt ere long the more expensive system of other places, and employ a man for principal in each of these schools, thus increasing by full seven thousand dollars a year the expenses of the district. In this view, this arrangement is one to save \$7,000 by paying \$1,500, to say nothing of any advantage from close and systematic supervision, which, in this calculation, is reckoned gratis. We shall not repeat the views often urged by the board in former reports, touching the importance of more systematic and constant supervision. Manchester has had a superintendent of schools for twenty years ; Nashua, for five or six ; nor do they intend to dispense with the office. The almost universal testimony of places, with schools circumstanced as ours, is to the exceeding value, nay, the indispensableness, of such supervision as the board has hitherto recommended, and of which a brief experiment has been had during a part of the past year.

Mr. Hadley has done duty in the schools for two terms, and we here present his report :

*Gentlemen of the Board of Education :* Before entering upon the duties assigned me, I endeavored to settle certain ends, the accomplishment of which should be aimed at by the use of certain definite means. These means and ends, in brief outline, were,—

1st. The securing of uniformity in instruction, discipline, and progress, both in the schools under my more special charge, and in all the others over which I was to exercise a more general supervisory authority, by suggesting principles of procedure whenever necessary, and seeing them carried out, without, however, attempting to efface the teacher's individuality in enforcing by proper modes those principles. Thus, we should come at length to know no North, no Centre, no South, in diversity of training, or extent and thoroughness of acquirement, but all should be one harmonious whole. The progress of this work of securing uniformity might be ascertained by test inquiries proposed by the supervisor, in written reviews, wherever practicable, in which the real standing of the pupils throughout the district, as well as the peculiarities of instruction, would appear; while the corrections made upon the examination papers would be an effective means of rectifying the faults of pupils, and the false or imperfect methods of teachers.

2d. Improvement in methods of teaching and management, to be secured by teachers' meetings, in which existing methods might be compared, and new ones proposed, by suggestions in the school-room itself, and, if necessary, actual practical exemplification of them by the supervisor, and by the enforcement of right methods, in frequent visitation of the schools, and private consultation with teachers.

3d. The securing of greater thoroughness in the acquisition of knowledge, and the better command of such acquisition in expression, oral and written, by proper examination—oral, in grades below the grammar; oral and written in this and the grade above;—by insisting upon correct expression as the only sure test of a good knowledge of the subject; by requiring a knowledge of the subject rather than of the exact language of the text-book,—in this, however, proper discretion being exercised in allowing the due exercise of the memory in storing up, in childhood and youth, useful facts, principles, and rules, expressed in a correct and



convenient form, either that of the text-book or the teacher,—and by keeping steadily in view the true end of gradation, as being to establish firmly the feet of the pupil at every step of his progress up the hill of knowledge—an end which is effectually thwarted by premature promotion.

4th. To improve, preserve, and keep clean cut the system of gradation, and to make the most of it as a stimulus to the pupil's punctuality, regularity of attendance, and diligent performance of all the duties and requisitions of school.

5th. In general, to assist in securing the best possible educational returns for the pecuniary outlay of the district, and in making the schools of Concord equal, in all the essentials of common school training and culture, to the best in our country, by the judicious adoption of such ways and means as enlightened experience has anywhere found feasible and profitable.

In attempting to further the accomplishment of such ends, I have, during my service of twenty-four weeks, spent more than three fifths of the school hours in visitation of the schools. Some of the purposes of this visitation were, to observe the modes of teaching and government; to ascertain the progress of pupils; to interrogate the school with the intent of stirring up thought, and improving the power of correct expression; to assist in matters of discipline; to instruct; to suggest what seemed desirable methods, by assisting in the conduct of recitations; to attend to examinations and matters relating thereto. The unusually large number of new teachers in the several grades has rendered frequent visitation in many cases urgently desirable, to see that the currents of action were steadily and smoothly set in the right direction. In my visits, I have been gaining that knowledge of the mental and moral characteristics of the pupils, which is requisite to the rendering of effective aid to teachers in instruction and management. As to frequency and length, these visits have been adjusted upon the principle that they should never be for ceremony, but always for business.

The great importance of the Grammar schools in our system has rendered them objects of special solicitous care. Here are five hundred boys and girls, many of whom will, at different periods during the four years' course, complete their scholastic education, while others are fitting themselves for higher grades ; but, in the training of all of whom, the nicest art and highest wisdom of teaching should be exercised. It is in the Grammar school that the young are gathered at the critical period when childhood is merging into youth, and when the hand that guides them needs both strength and delicacy. Now the Reason is fast developing, and the instruction must find adaptation to the change, being less exclusively directed than heretofore to the perceptive faculties and the memory of the learner. The moral characteristics of the pupil are changing too, and demand peculiar discipline and management. These changes bring with them new difficulties and responsibilities for the teacher. The appreciation of these difficulties and responsibilities has led largely, in other places, to the employment of men as principals in schools of this grade. This is more expensive, and we have been trying, for years, the plan of employing exclusively female instruction. It has not proved unsuccessful. In many instances, we have had the good fortune to secure eminent talent for teaching, combined with strong powers of physical endurance,—a combination requisite to success in the difficult position. I have endeavored, as best I could, to render more tolerable the burden of duty laid upon these teachers. By being always accessible, and making it a business to be at hand when wanted, and by extending, in various ways, timely assistance or advice, I have sought to give them both strength and relief.

Written reviews, conducted by supervisors, or specially appointed examiners, have come to be recognized, in almost all places having a well regulated system of graded public schools, as a most efficient promoter of healthy progress in the schools. They have been tried here, during the last two

terms, in the Grammar and High schools ; in those of both grades, to test their real condition and progress ;—and in the Grammar schools,—as has already been suggested,—to promote, also, uniformity of instruction and advancement. These reviews covered respectively four or six weeks of progress in the leading branches of study. Questions on each subject were prepared by the supervisor, and handed to the teachers. An hour, or a longer time, according to circumstances, was allotted to each exercise. The questions, and the allotted time for answering, were uniform for all classes of the same grade throughout the district. Each pupil was required to write his answers to the questions placed upon the blackboard,—special care being taken that he should receive no help from book or neighbor. The examination papers of all the Grammar schools, when gathered and handed to me, numbered from 1,200 to 2,000 : these it was my duty to examine and correct. This I did without help, twice a term, carefully marking errors, even in many cases those of punctuation and capitalization, and assigning each pupil his rank on a scale of 100. In returning these papers to the schools, I often made their errors the basis of lessons. It has been hard, tedious work for the examiner, but there has been satisfaction in its results. By it has been ascertained the exact standing of each scholar, and the relative standing of each school. By these reviews, and the criticisms and merit-marks upon them, teachers have been strengthened, the faithful of the pupils encouraged, the derelict warned, and sometimes aroused to duty. That there has been decided improvement is attested by the gratifying fact that the average of rank, upon the examination in arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history, throughout our Grammar schools, at the close of the winter term, was 13 per cent. higher than the average upon that of the corresponding review in the fall term. There has been a steady upward tendency.

The test of written reviews has, as already remarked, also

been applied to the High school, but not with quite the same thoroughness, in all cases, as in the Grammar schools, from sheer lack of time, critically to examine and mark all the papers. The results, so far as reached, have been, in general, highly creditable and encouraging. In this school,—as, indeed, to some extent in schools of lower grades,—the unfavorable effects of premature admission are felt during the whole course. The pupil always goes lame. He is at a constant disadvantage, and, with his halting step, he hinders the orderly forward march of his mates. Parents are in the wrong in making haste to push their children from one grade to another without due preparation.

Last term I commenced a course of brief lectures, before the two higher classes of the High school, on the history of New Hampshire, with the intention both of communicating information upon a useful but neglected subject, and of accustoming the pupils to take notes of discourse. This seemed to me an exercise of double utility. The results of the brief experiment justify its further trial.

With a few miscellaneous suggestions, I close.

Our Grammar schools have been for the past two terms very full,—in some cases the regular seats not affording the requisite accommodations. This has necessitated the transfer of some pupils to accessible and less crowded, but unaccustomed rooms, creating, probably, some ill feeling. But such transfer has never been made when it could possibly be avoided. The same remarks apply to the necessary removals of pupils in other grades from one school-room to another, which have been made during the year. Parents should be reasonable.

As I have seen the teachers in the Grammar schools laboring with their two classes, numbering sixty or seventy, I have wished that a glass partition divided each room, and that the number of teachers were doubled. To accomplish the best results in these important schools, one teacher should have but a single class, and to that should devote all



her energies. This is the arrangement in some places. It is not, however, to be expected that such a division can here very soon be made.

The successful introduction of Drawing and Vocal Music has not prevented that portion of the regular course of study, assigned to the fall and winter terms, from being quite as thoroughly completed as ever. These important branches will not interfere with any well devised scheme of school work, but will rather give new zest to its full performance.

The experiment of introducing Penmanship into schools of the primary grade has been tried with success. Wherever the desks are not supplied with ink-wells, the pupils have used pencils, and have made good progress. They enjoy the exercise, and are thus getting a good start in this indispensable branch.

Hitherto, grammar has not been taught in the first year of the Grammar school. It has seemed to me that the subject might thus early be introduced, in simple and practical modes of presentation, constantly exemplified in written composition, and illustrated in the daily speech. By way of experiment, I have given a few oral lessons in the simplest elements, and have found considerable interest awakened. I think that a convenient, common-sense text-book, such as Swinton's Language Lessons, might be used to advantage with that class. It is, I am aware, quite the fashion to decry the study of grammar,—and, as the science has been too generally taught, it may deserve to be decried,—but it does, nevertheless, seem to me, that, while the thorough and judicious study of English grammar, as a science, is highly disciplinary to the maturer mind, some of its simple principles and rules, as an art, may very properly find lodgment in the child's mind earlier than many suppose, there to become an effective aid to the correct expression of young thought.

My impression is, that we are having a little too much of Intellectual Arithmetic. Colburn, or some other handy author on the subject, twice a week, and not too much of it



then, is enough. Written Arithmetic, in its elements, sooner in the hand would not be amiss ; while lessons in Language, in Natural Science, in History, and Drawing, would be much preferable to so much of Colburn, especially in our Intermediate schools. And, in this connection, I would suggest that our "course of study" needs thorough revision, and should have it before the commencement of the fall term.

It may not be improper for me to state, in this account of my stewardship, that school visitation, instruction, the preparation of questions for reviews, the examination and correction of thousands of review papers, consultations with teachers, pupils, and parents, and other business connected with the schools, have occupied me for an average of fifteen hours of each working day during the two terms. And yet all has not been done, that, had time and strength permitted, I could have desired to do.

Our schools are good, but there is much yet to be done to make them, as a whole, what they should or might be. I have seen much of them during the past six years, and never have I seen them in a more lively and promising condition than now. As it is not probable that I shall longer continue in the onerous position held by me for two thirds of a year, I take this opportunity to tender to the noble band of teachers, with whom I have been associated, my heartfelt thanks for the friendly regard they have one and all ever manifested ; for their ready and cheerful compliance with suggestions made ; and the lively zeal they have shown in their work. My best wishes go with them, and, also, with the young in their charge, whom I have come to regard with the solicitous affection of a teacher for his pupils.

AMOS HADLEY.

The Board of Education have only to add their congratulation in view of the present excellent condition of the schools, and earnestly to urge that there be no hesitation in providing

liberally for all their wants. We will trust that a due appreciation of the prime importance of the public schools will continue to be manifested in the action of our people.

ELISHA ADAMS,  
WILLIAM M. CHASE,  
P. BRAINARD COGSWELL,  
HENRY J. CRIPPEN,  
ALBERT H. CROSBY,  
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,  
AMOS HADLEY,  
OLIVER PILLSBURY,  
ABRAHAM J. PRESCOTT,

*Board of Education of Union District.*

# FINANCIAL REPORT

## OF THE

### BOARD OF EDUCATION,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 21, 1874.

P. B. COGSWELL *in account with the Union School District, DR.*

To balance from last year,	\$973.39	
Interest on the same,	8.75	
School tax for 1873,	14,440.00	
Extra school tax,	5,560.00	
Literary fund,	148.74	
	<u>          </u>	\$21,130.88

CR.

#### OUTSTANDING BILLS.

Paid William Vogler,	\$3.25	
Samuel Blood,	6.67	
	<u>          </u>	\$9.92

#### NEW FURNITURE.

Wm. O. Haskell & Son,	\$20.40	
W. G. Shattuck,	333.72	
	<u>          </u>	\$354.12

#### INSURANCE.

Paid R. P. Staniels,	\$87.30	
S. & S. C. Eastman,	230.80	
	<u>          </u>	\$318.10

#### WOOD.

Paid T. O. Gardner,	\$9.00	
G. S. Locke & Co.,	58.00	
Moses Humphrey,	63.25	
John Ballard,	1,362.00	
	<u>          </u>	\$1,492.25

## TEACHERS.

Paid Julia M. Abbott,	\$86.00
Ella M. Blaney,	97.00
Abbie C. Cochran,	120.00
Rebecca M. Sawyer,	125.00
Lizzie Burleigh,	125.00
Annie W. Chickering,	140.00
Eliza F. Bickford,	140.00
Eliza J. Day,	145.00
Lucy M. Gillis,	145.00
Eliza T. Moore,	150.00
Ellen A. Folger,	150.00
Adie S. Hill,	165.00
Helen L. Farnsworth,	175.00
Laura A. Webster,	180.00
Clara I. Bickford,	193.00
Helen G. Ayers,	200.00
John Jackman,	200.00
M. L. Prescott,	210.00
Anna M. Lang,	210.00
Sarah F. Ballard,	210.00
Pilkington Jackson,	240.00
S. R. Crockett,	237.50
Ida B. Clarke,	240.00
L. A. Thompson,	240.00
M. S. Stubbs,	240.00
Rosa Akerman,	253.00
Annie P. Little,	270.00
Clara E. Thayer,	310.00
Hannah E. Bell,	335.00
Mary H. O'Connor,	350.00
Mary A. Abbott,	350.00
M. L. Merrill,	350.00
Carrie Cottrell,	350.00
Melvina D. Nutter,	350.00
Susan R. Moulton,	350.00

Paid Etta F. Smythe,	\$375.00
Lila M. Gage,	375.00
Mary A. Ayers,	400.00
Cordelia A. Sanborn,	435.00
Isabelle F. Nutter,	450.00
Julia M. Johnson,	500.00
Josephine E. Hodgdon,	550.00
Caroline Hewett,	550.00
Pauline L. Bowen,	550.00
Laura Carlton,	650.00
Sarah E. Blair,	800.00
Amos Hadley,	1,000.00
J. D. Bartley,	1,800.00
	<hr/> \$16,066.50

## CARE OF HOUSES.

Paid Geo. E. Stinson,	\$1.25
Willie Kimball,	1.25
Horace Blood,	1.50
Willie Fagan,	1.50
David Twoomey,	2.00
Artie H. Chase,	2.00
Eddie H. Webster,	2.00
John M. Huckins,	2.25
Frank E. Stewart,	2.25
George Mitchell,	2.25
Willie Gay,	2.50
F. Cummings,	2.50
Frank Gage,	2.50
E. H. Bickford,	3.75
Philip Pelkey,	4.00
J. Wesley Carter,	4.25
Loren H. Buntin,	4.50
Otis Barton,	4.50
W. B. Howe,	4.50
E. F. Paige,	4.50
Willie Kenna,	4.50



Paid Ezra E. Mansur,	\$4.50	
G. Moulton,	4.50	
Chas. A. Davis,	4.50	
Samuel Kamner,	4.50	
Henry Cushing,	4.50	
Frank Manning,	4.50	
James Halpin,	5.00	
C. B. Lawrence,	6.75	
Asa E. Hook,	7.00	
W. H. Keenan,	8.50	
Charles Leighton,	8.50	
Geo. H. Buswell,	8.50	
Charles Lane,	10.00	
F. S. Davis,	13.00	
Dennis Regan,	420.00	
	<hr/>	\$574.50

## CLEANING HOUSES.

Paid Mrs. Patrick Kenna,	\$1.50	
H. N. Hook,	2.29	
Jane Duignan,	3.50	
Hannah Halpin,	4.00	
Mary Kegan,	4.00	
Mary A. Morrison,	5.00	
J. E. Hodgdon, for cash paid,	17.00	
Martha Smith,	20.00	
Hannah Kenna,	21.75	
	<hr/>	\$79.04

## SUPPLIES.

Paid Sam. Butterfield & Co.,	\$ .71	
Gust. Walker,	1.85	
Concord Gas Light Co.,	2.24	
Jane L. Crawford,	3.15	
Wm. Vogler,	4.65	
Torrent Aqueduct Association,	5.50	
Concord Water-works,	6.00	
J. M. Blake,	8.80	

Paid Samuel Blood,	\$10.00	
Mrs. H. Herrick,	13.50	
W. B. Stearns,	18.00	
B. W. Sanborn & Co.,	18.00	
Perry & Spalding,	20.50	
Fred. S. Crawford,	22.75	
D. L. Guernsey,	27.60	
Hammond & Ayers,	33.55	
Stevens & Duncklee,	73.87	
Warde, Humphrey & Dodge,	92.26	
Republican Press Association,	102.45	
Edson C. Eastman, agent,	10.92	
	<hr/>	\$476.30

## REPAIRS.

Paid Samuel F. Morrill & Co.,	\$ .50	
Parker & Secomb,	2.25	
James M. Bailey,	3.00	
Miles Buzzell,	3.60	
John H. Morse,	4.00	
R. Button,	5.00	
Webster & Morgan,	5.50	
Andrew Bunker,	16.00	
Ordway & Ferrin,	33.70	
Geo. W. Wilson,	92.65	
Connell & Savary.	85.72	
D. A. Hill,	131.54	
J. H. Chase,	155.65	
E. B. Hutchinson,	161.62	
James Galloway,	.50	
	<hr/>	\$701.23

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Paid Wm. H. Howe,	\$ .25
Wm. Fagan,	1.50
Woodbury & Batchelder,	1.50
C. H. Bean,	1.75
E. C. & G. G. Bailey,	2.50

Paid State Capital Bank,	\$2.95	
H. J. Crippen,	3.00	
Prescott Organ Co.,	3.50	
Concord Railroad,	3.65	
Stillman Humphrey,	5.00	
D. Hoyt,	9.00	
Charles Quimby,	9.00	
Hall B. Rand,	10.50	
P. B. Cogswell, cash paid,	26.90	
P. B. Cogswell, agent's salary,	150.00	
Wm. O. Haskell & Son,	4.00	
	<hr/>	\$235.00

## RECAPITULATION.

Paid outstanding bills,	\$9.92	
New furniture,	354.12	
Insurance,	318.10	
Wood,	1,492.25	
Teachers,	16,066.50	
Care of houses,	574.50	
Cleaning houses,	79.04	
Supplies,	476.30	
Repairs,	701.23	
Miscellaneous,	235.00	
March 21, 1874, cash on hand,	823.92	
	<hr/>	\$21,130.88

Examined, audited, and approved by

SAMUEL B. PAGE, *Auditor.*

# AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

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Appropriated by the City Council of 1873,	\$18,500.00
Literary fund,	1,066.00
Raised by Union School District, additional for schools,	5,560.00
Raised by Union School District, for school-house debt,	7,000.00
Raised by Union School District, for new school- house on the Plains,	1,500.00
District No. 2, for repairs on school-house,	60.00
“ 3, for repairs on school-house,	246.18
“ 6, for fence around school-house,	50.00
“ 12, for school-house debt,	1,120.00
“ 12, for repairs,	30.00
“ 13, for school-house debt,	500.00
“ 5, for repairs on school-house,	40.00
Total,	<hr/> \$35,672.18

## Paid as follows :

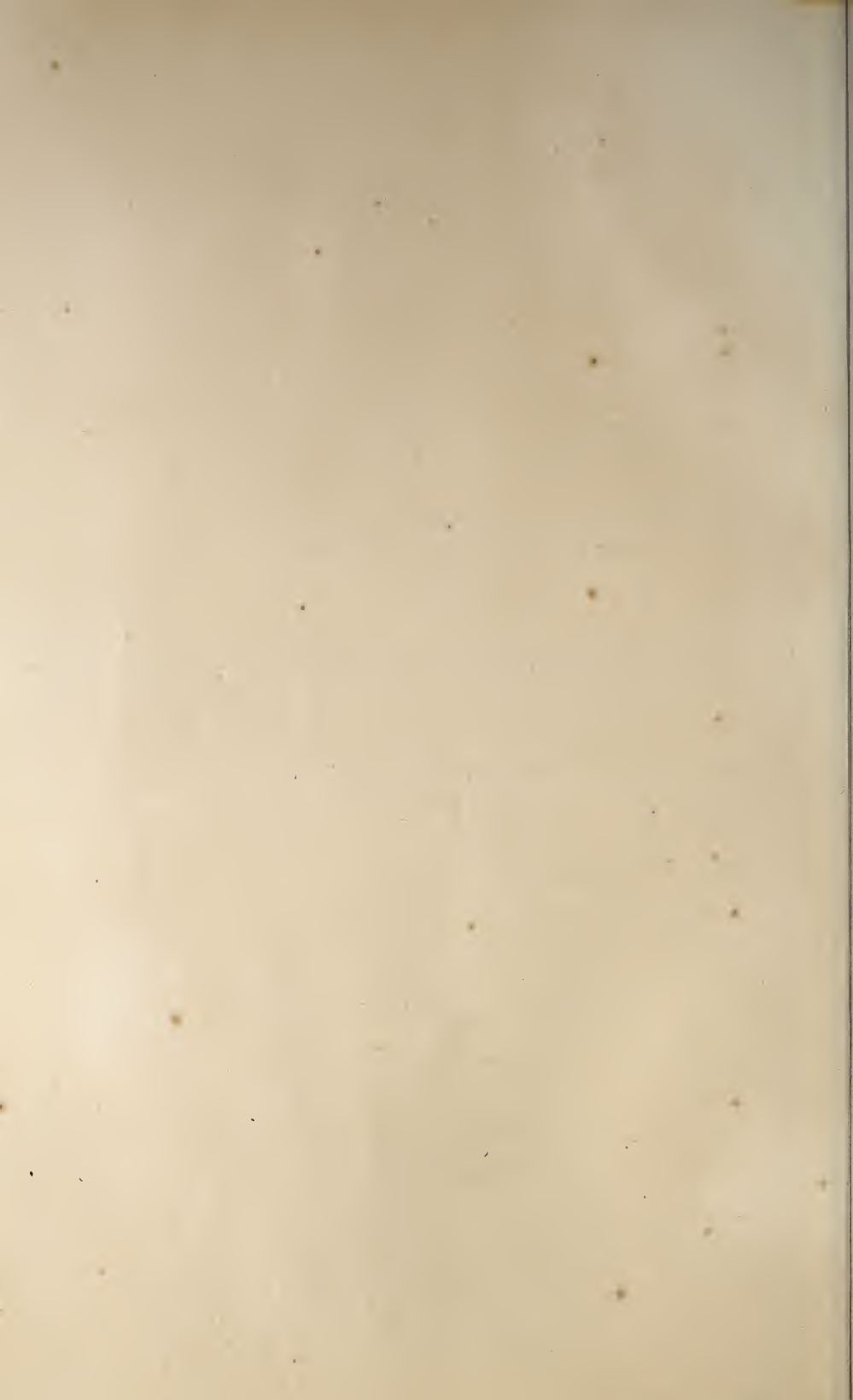
District No. 1, Moses E. Long, Committee,	\$177.07
“ 2, Knowles & Elliot, “	211.08
“ 3, O. L. Shepard and D. Holden, Com.,	956.11
“ 4, Daniel C. Tenney, Committee,	120.03
“ 5, Abbott & Merrill, “	155.23
“ 6, Lowell Brown, “	194.64
“ 7, John Hazeltine, “	144.86
“ 8, John Hargate, “	167.02
“ 12, Curtis & Fay, “	1,650.80
“ 13, Sanborn & Morrill, “	667.00
“ 14, Moses C. Sanborn, “	135.44



District No. 15, John T. Tenney, Committee,	\$110.56
“ 16, Chas. B. Thompson, “	145.00
“ 18, Lorenzo Dow, “	284.91
“ 20, F. A. Abbott, “	1,510.95
“ 22, N. P. Richardson, “	216.78
“ 23, Robert Hall, “	61.86
“ 24, H. H. Crowell, “	65.27
“ 18, Concord and Hopkinton, Jeremiah Abbott, Committee,	53.73
Union School District, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, Hon. John Kimball and P. B. Cogswell, Committee,	28,648.74



INAUGURAL ADDRESS  
OF  
HON. JOHN KIMBALL,  
MAYOR.





## MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

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*Gentlemen of the City Council:*

Encouraged, by more than a partisan majority, to believe that my official action has won the appreciation and confidence of my fellow citizens, I gratefully accept the honor, but with solicitous devotion assume the responsibilities of the trust, which, despite the established custom, has for the third time been confided to me. The fact that the history of all departments of our municipal government bears no taint of corruption or defalcation, is a proper subject for congratulation on an occasion like this.

Standing on the threshold of official life, confronting the duties, the cares, and the perplexities inseparable from guardians of the public welfare,—bound by the obligations of honor, of conscience, and the solemnities prescribed by law,—it becomes us, gentlemen, to gird on the whole armor of fidelity and efficiency, that we may add to the honorable past another year characterized by honest and faithful endeavor on our part, and by substantial progress in the material interests intrusted to our care.

During the dark and terrible period when civil war raged in our land, the courage, the patriotism, and the material resources of our municipality were subjected to the severest tests. But as the era of peace has succeeded; a new and unprecedented interest has been awakened in the prosecution of the enterprises which have for their object the promotion of the health, the comfort, the intelligence, and the growth of our city. And it will be found that to-day these arts of peace stand before us pressing their respective claims upon our attention, demanding more means than are at our command to meet them. It will, therefore, tax your wisdom to discern the right path through the difficulties, in this regard, which will present themselves at the outset. In order to afford you such aid as lies in my power, I invite your attention to a brief review of our municipal affairs.

## FINANCES.

The following statement, taken from the books of the city treasurer, exhibits the financial condition of the city, Feb. 1, 1874.

*Indebtedness of the City, exclusive of the Water-works.*

Funded debt, . . . . .	\$231,800.00
State house bonds, . . . . .	95,500.00
Precinct bonds, . . . . .	50,000.00
Interest, . . . . .	6,038.00
Floating debt, . . . . .	11,300.00
Interest, . . . . .	545.42
Outstanding claims, . . . . .	7,177.60
Total, . . . . .	<u>\$402,361.02</u>

Total indebtedness brought forward,	\$402,361.02
Available assets, . . . . .	134,582.32
Net indebtedness, . . . . .	<u>\$267,778.70</u>

Last year no appropriation was made to purchase land and erect buildings thereon for the fire department and Ward 6 ward-house. The city treasurer was authorized to borrow money to meet these expenditures, which accounts for the increase of the floating debt. The amount of the municipal indebtedness is \$2,063.22 less than last year.

Bonds amounting to eleven thousand dollars will mature on or before April 1, 1875. For their payment and the interest accruing on the whole debt, provision must be made in the appropriations for the current year.

*Water Debt.*

Water-works bonds, . . . . .	\$149,900.00
Interest, . . . . .	2,998.00
Notes, . . . . .	140,830.00
	<hr/>
Total debt Feb. 1, . . . . .	\$293,728.00
Municipal indebtedness as stated,	267,778.70
	<hr/>
Total indebtedness above assets,	\$561,506.70

For other purposes than the completion of the water-works, any increase of the debt of the city should be avoided. Current expenses, improvements, and additions to public property need to be provided for each year, and only those expenditures meet your approval which are within our means. The rate of

taxation last year was fifteen dollars in the city, with an addition of  $2\frac{9}{10}\%$  dollars in the precinct for every thousand dollars on an increased valuation from former years. It is not expected the rates can be reduced this year.

I request that all matters requiring any considerable expenditure of money be early brought forward and laid before the committee on finance, to be considered at the first meeting of the council in April, and, if they meet with your approval, be included in the annual appropriations.

#### WATER.

The great work of conducting a supply of pure water into our city for the use of its inhabitants has been accomplished. The water commissioners, to whom was intrusted the responsibility of its construction, report that "the water-works of the city now are substantially complete." Twenty and  $\frac{45}{100}\%$  miles of cement-lined pipe has been laid; ninety-five fire hydrants set; and at this time the works supply 772 families, two railroad companies, and numerous stores, hotels, offices, and manufactories.

The commissioners report the cost of the works, Jan. 1, including outstanding claims partially adjusted, interest on money borrowed, and discount on bonds sold, to be \$318,539.19. Since their report was made, the board have effected settlements with sev-



eral parties who claimed damage, which, with the estimated cost of service pipes to be put in, will increase this amount to about \$330,000.

The yearly interest on this amount, at the rates now paid, is estimated at	\$21,300.00
Expense of superintendent, rent, and all other necessary charges,	<u>2,700.00</u>
Total annual expense,	\$24,000.00
Estimated income in 1874, including the charge of fifty dollars a hydrant for fire purposes, is	<u>17,000.00</u>
Leaving to be provided for by taxation,	\$7,000.00

After one year's experience, if it be found that the income is not sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of construction, superintendence, and repairs, would not an increase of the water rates, sufficient to provide for this deficiency in receipts and pay something annually toward the cost of the works, be preferable to raising money by a direct tax on the polls and estates within the precinct?

#### SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The care and management of our schools is entrusted to committees elected by the several school districts. It is presumed that you all have so familiar an acquaintance with the wants of the localities in which you reside, as to enable you readily to fix on such appropriations for their support as are nec-



essary to maintain and increase their efficiency and usefulness.

The past few years have been marked by increased attention to the improvement of our school-houses. We see the same general interest manifested in all parts of the city. New and permanent buildings have been erected at Horse hill, East Concord, and in the precinct, which are models of the class to which they belong.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This institution, under the management of the trustees, is growing in usefulness and importance every year. With a more favorable location and additional means for support, its efficiency would be largely increased. Among the many interests of the city which will require your attention, this should receive such consideration as its importance demands. Number of volumes now in the library, 6,248; number of persons who have taken books, 853,—being a small increase over the previous year.

#### THE POOR AND CITY FARM.

It was fortunate for the city that it early came into possession of a farm so suitable for the home of the poor. At this time the number of inmates is fourteen. The buildings are not so well adapted for the use made of them as they should be. I hope the

time is not far distant when the wants of the poor, in regard to a more convenient dwelling, will be supplied. I ask that a part of the receipts from the stone quarries be used to increase the pasturage, and make improvements that will render the farm more productive. The committee, who made the annual examination in February last, report that the welfare of the inmates has been carefully considered and the farm well managed.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The great destruction of life and property by fire, in various localities during the past two years, has had the effect to call especial attention to the importance and condition of this department of civic affairs. I will not attempt to describe the situation of a city or village which has been destroyed by the fiery element. By referring to the accounts given of the devastating fires which have occurred in Portland, Chicago, Boston, and some smaller places, you will fully appreciate the necessity of using all the means in our power to prevent a like conflagration in our own city.

The first annual report of the chief engineer, now before you, contains a full description of all the property, and a detailed account of the services rendered by this department.

With a full supply of water, from hydrants lo-

cated at suitable points throughout the compact part of the city, a greater protection to property is secured. Such changes have been introduced as an abundant supply of water and the use of hydrants have made necessary. It was expected that the expense of maintaining in commission one of the steamer companies might be avoided; but the large amount of property at risk, not located within reach of the hydrants, and the aid which might be rendered by sending one of the steamers to Wards One, Two, or Three, when required, have induced your predecessors to defer making this change.

In my last address I called attention to the need of buildings for the convenience and safe-keeping of the steamers and other valuable property connected with this department, either on the lot near Warren street, or on a more favorable location, if such can be obtained. This necessity increases yearly, and cannot, with propriety, be longer delayed. Your favorable consideration of this subject is requested.

My attention has frequently been called to the need of a better building for the use of the department in the progressive village of East Concord. The representatives from Ward Two will be expected to seasonably mature a plan, and present it to the city council for examination.

#### STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

There is a pressing demand for improvement in

our streets and highways,—not so much in the compact part of the city, as from those who frequent the thoroughfares which lead to the main village. Last year especial attention was given to the highway north of Dimond's hill, and from the Hopkinton road to the south end of Long pond, which was much appreciated by the travelling public.

The highway from Washington street to Millville needs improvement, for which liberal provision should be made.

A sidewalk from the village of Fisherville to their depot would be highly valued, and ought to be graded during the year.

#### BRIDGES.

The substitution of iron for wood in the construction of bridges for highway purposes, though not new in the Western and Middle states, was scarcely known in New England ten years ago. Its great strength, freedom from decay, and safety against fire, render it more available for bridge building than any other material, and must, at an early day, supersede wood entirely. These and other considerations induced the city council of 1872 to give their unanimous approval of the plan which is now the iron Federal bridge.

One year's trial has convinced our citizens of the wisdom of that choice. Beautiful in design, strong



in its ability to bear the heavy burdens placed upon it, long may the three arches which span our beautiful river remain as a monument to the enterprise of the people of Concord who caused its erection.

The freshet of January last so disturbed the ice in Merrimack river that the contractor was not able to complete the bridge at Sewall's falls during the winter, as was expected. The superstructure is ready to be placed in position as soon as the stage of the water will permit.

A contract has been made with the Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Co., of Ohio, to furnish a wrought iron truss bridge to span the Contoocook river at Fisherville, to be ready for delivery as soon as the masonry is completed.

One of the old piers of the Concord bridge was injured by the ice in January last. Ample support can be obtained by substituting therefor a truss of wood, resting on the adjoining piers. Should this plan be adopted, it would be desirable to remove the stone of which the old pier was built, to give a larger space for the passage of water and ice.

For the general repairs of bridges throughout the city, the sum usually appropriated will be sufficient.

#### SEWERS.

During the year 1869, the administration of Mayor Stevens commenced the system of sewerage, for the



compact part of the city, by building the main sewer from Merrimack river across the intervalle through Freight street to Main street, thence up Main to Capitol street, and up Warren street to Spring. The success of this enterprise has been so highly appreciated by all who reside on those streets, that there is a pressing demand for the continuation of the same system in most of the streets of the precinct.

By an ordinance of the city, a fee was charged those persons who made use of the sewer by entering their drains to such main sewers, and a considerable sum has been collected from such persons.

At the June session of the legislature in 1870, a law was passed giving authority to cities which adopted the act to levy upon the property of every person who introduces his particular drain into such main sewer, or who by more remote means receives benefit thereby, a tax sufficient to pay the city a proportionate part of the charge of making and repairing the same. Under this statute assessments have been made upon abutters who own land on Pleasant, Green, State, and Elm streets. No assessments have been made on abutters in Main, Washington, Warren, School, Spring, Rumford, or Cross streets, where large amounts have been expended. Objection is made to raising money for this purpose by a general tax on the polls and estates throughout the city by those who do not reside in the immediate vicinity where

the sewers are constructed ; and owing to this objection and a dissatisfaction in regard to the assessments, made under the law of 1870, but little progress has been made during the past three years.

A law was passed at the June session, 1873, by which cities might establish sewerage precincts, and assess all of the expense of constructing sewers, or any part thereof, upon persons and property within such precincts.

This law meets my approval. I firmly believe that the correct plan is to construct sewers in all of the streets as they are needed, and make them as free for the use of all tax-paying citizens as are our courts, schools, highways, or bridges ; and I earnestly recommend that a special tax be laid upon the polls and estates in the precinct already established, to enable you to carry forward this enterprise without delay.

Your particular attention is called to the sewer on Main street, which now discharges into a culvert near the house of Mr. Ivory Hall, and needs to be conducted across the railroad tracks to the low land, and perhaps to Merrimack river.

#### CEMETERIES.

During the past year there has been added to the cemetery at Blossom Hill twenty-three and three fourths acres of land, which is well adapted to the use for which it was acquired. Nothing now remains

to be done but to improve and adorn it by such outlays as our means will permit. I recommend that the receipts from the sale of lots in this addition, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, be placed to the credit of the committee having this matter in charge, to be expended by them in preparing the grounds for sale and use.

It has been represented to the city council that the southerly portion of the cemetery lot, at East Concord, is not desirable for burial lots, being flat, and too near the main village ; that a tract of land, easterly of the present grounds, on Linden street, containing about eleven acres, would be more satisfactory to the inhabitants interested.

By direction of the city council, a committee, duly authorized, have concluded an agreement with its owner to convey the lot above named to the city for five hundred dollars. I ask for an appropriation to defray this expense.

The committee having in charge the cemetery at West Concord have rebuilt the fence, repaired the hearse-house, and made other improvements which were much needed. A small amount to put the grounds in order would meet the approval of all those who desire to see our burial-places tenderly cared for, and embellished with a taste suitable for the homes of the dead. Attention should also be given to the cemetery at Millville.

In making additions and improvements to new burial-grounds in different parts of the city, I desire that you will not suffer the "old cemetery," where are buried the remains of a former generation, to go to decay, but see that it be watched with a lively interest, and its avenues and grounds kept in good order and condition.

It would be a public convenience to introduce the city water to these grounds early the coming summer.

#### POLICE.

I believe that the duties required of the police department have been performed in such a manner during the past year as to give general satisfaction. A police officer should not be ambitious to distinguish himself in exhibiting an unnecessary show of authority, or by making numerous arrests to increase the number of cases to be brought before the police court. Constant vigilance, however, is necessary to check those who are disposed to transgress the law. The number of arrests made during the past year, as reported by the marshals, was 418; of these, 175 were brought before the police court, and 243 were discharged from custody, without complaint, for what seemed to be good and sufficient reasons. I regret that our means will not allow the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of this department, and the protection of the large number



of poor transient persons who must be provided for during the inclement season of the year.

#### HACKS AND TEAMS.

Some of our merchants and owners of buildings complain that job wagons, loads of hay, wood, and other materials are allowed to remain in front of their stores, occupying the places designed for the carriages of their customers. I call attention to this subject, with the request that the ordinance regulating this matter be amended, and made so comprehensive as to reasonably protect that class of our citizens.

The increasing number of hacks and job teams doing business in our streets, suggests the propriety of requiring all persons engaged in this business to procure license from the proper authorities, to be designated by numbers. Such regulations are adopted in other cities, and the effect is found to be beneficial. I deem this subject worthy of consideration.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen, as we recount the prosperous condition of our civic state, let us, with devout gratitude, recognize the gracious hand of a beneficent Providence, who has permitted us to dwell in peace and quietness, given prosperity to our varied industries, a good degree of obedience to law and order, continued excellence to our educational institutions,



and gratifying advancement in all that pertains to Christian civilization.

In the consideration and discussion of the subjects which may engage our attention, permit me to urge upon you the importance of a strict adherence to the rules of courtesy and forbearance. Let local prejudices and feelings for the time be suppressed; let us rise to the calm elevation of thought and deliberation, where our city, in its growth, interest, and general prosperity, shall appear one and inseparable, where the future shall be wisely forecast in the plans and labors of the present. Let us use such promptness, diligence, and patience in the discharge of our duties, that in coming years we shall be able to look back upon the result with satisfaction, and receive the approbation of those by whose generous hands we have been invested with official honors.



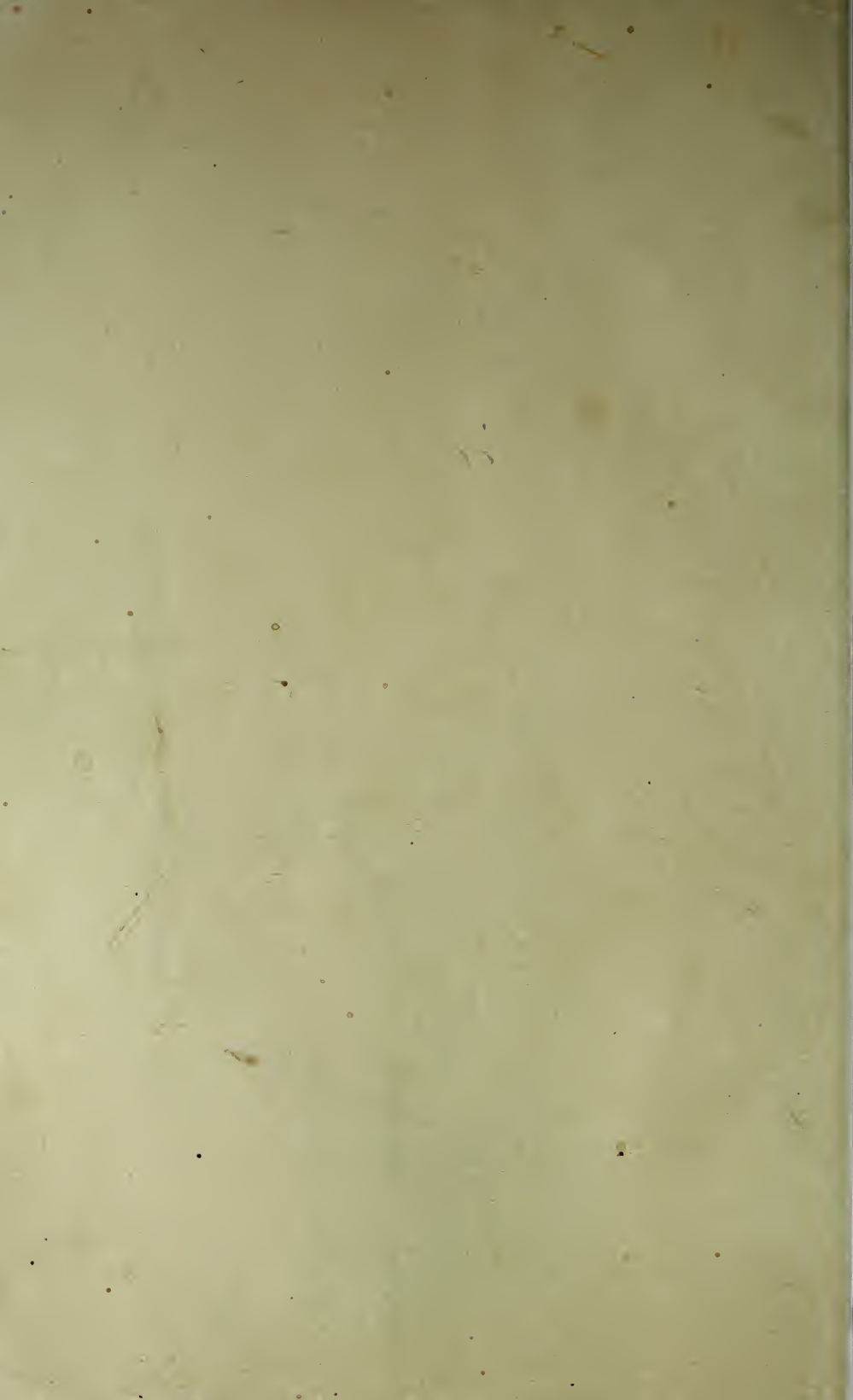
















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